

Adeno-carcinoma of the Nose, and Papillary Œdematous Nasal Polypi and their Relation to Adenomata.—At the last meeting of the American Laryngological Association DR. F. E. HOPKINS and DR. G. A. LELAND, of Boston, each reported (*New York Medical Journal*, 1897, No. 989) a case of adeno-carcinoma of the nose, the first in a male eighty-three years of age, the second in a frail woman of fifty years.

DR. JONATHAN WRIGHT, of Brooklyn, read a paper upon "Papillary Œdematous Nasal Polypi and their Relation to Adenomata."

These three papers should be studied together, especially that by Dr. Wright, which is illustrated with a number of pictures from sections under the microscope.

It appears from this study that the malignant growths are sometimes a distinct evolution of benignant growths, and that some cases are apparently hurried into malignancy by violent manipulations. The long conceived idea that the ordinary mucous polyp is a true myxoma must be abandoned, as it is positively shown that it is an œdematous growth, true myxoma being so rare that in the opinion of Dr. Wright it is never found in the nose. The œdematous polyp is usually the result of chronic inflammation. In some cases changes take place through epithelial proliferation and otherwise, which give these growths the papillary character. This has sometimes caused them to be mistaken for epitheliomas. An effusion of serum into the tissues and proliferation of the fibrous tissue produce an œdematous mucous polyp, while subsequent proliferation of the epithelium upon the surface and in the glandular growths transforms them into œdematous and papillary growths. These growths, in their turn, have a tendency to transformation into sarcoma or carcinoma.

Radical treatment rarely saves life, and sometimes fails even as a palliative.

Serum-therapy in Ozæna.—Some subjects of this disease, treated for diphtheria with anti-diphtheritic serum, have experienced great benefit to their old disease. Attempts have been made from time to time to introduce these injections as the special treatment for fetid chronic internal rhinitis.

In the Nov. number of the *Annales des Maladies de L'Oreille, du Larynx, etc.*, 1897, DR. E. LOMBARD presents an original memoir on this subject the result of some experiments made in the clinic of Dr. Gouguenheim. No other treatment was employed at the same time. The injections were made in the abdominal walls. General constitutional results were produced, such as erythema, pains in the joints, local arthritis, etc., as is not unusual in the employment of the serum for other purposes. Immediate results upon the ozæna are said to have been remarkable in general. The fetor becomes diminished, and even disappears completely. This effect appears to be a constant one. The crusts continue to be formed, and though they may become less abundant, they do not diminish rapidly. These beneficial results were maintained for a number of months after the treatment had been discontinued. Whether they will be permanent or not remains to be seen.

[On the whole, considering the constitutional injuries to which the patient is liable, we do not think that this method of treatment is to be commended, inasmuch as equally good results are obtainable by much milder methods, and without risk of constitutional contamination.]

Gumma of the Septum.—DR. E. LARUE VANSANT read a paper at a late meeting of the Section on Otolaryngology of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia on "Gumma of the Septum, with a Report of One Case."

Staphylorrhaphy.—Special successful results have been demonstrated by M. LINGER to the Belgian Society of Surgery (*Revue Internationale de Rhinologie, Otiologie et Laryngologie*, August, 1897) by performing the palato-plastic operation in two sittings after Baizean's method, and final staphylorrhaphy for congenital fissure of the hard and soft palate.

At the first sitting the operation is performed only upon the anterior three-fourths of the palate, avoiding the posterior palatine artery, its principal nourishing vessel. The second operation is not undertaken until the patients have recovered their strength, and the flaps have become self-nourished and capable of intimate union.

The second sitting causes more bleeding, on account of the section or rupture of the posterior palatine artery, but this hemorrhage is easily arrested by compression with sponges firmly secured to a holder.

In performing this palato-plastic operation in two sittings no lesions of the palatine flaps have been observed. The results have been excellent. The staphylorrhaphy is performed in one sitting, two movable bridges being secured by lateral detachments. For details the original article must be consulted.

Urticaria of the Pharynx.—At a late meeting of the Section on Otolaryngology of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia DR. JOHN MADISON TAYLOR reported a case of urticaria of the pharynx producing grave oedema of the glottis.

OTOLOGY.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

CHARLES H. BURNETT, A.M., M.D.,

AURAL SURGEON, PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, ETC., PHILADELPHIA.

Cylindroma of the Concha.—HAUG reports the occurrence of cylindroma in the concha of a woman, aged sixty-five years. The tumor, in the course of twelve years, grew from the size of a cherry to that of a pigeon's-egg. Extirpation of the tumor was accomplished by means of scissors and knife. Entire recovery ensued in seventeen days. Haug claims that this is the first instance in which a cylindroma has been reported, with histological proof, as originating in the ear.—*Archiv für Ohrenheilkunde*, vol. xliii.

Ultimate Results of Operations on the Mastoid.—The above-named subject was discussed at the last meeting of the British Medical Association, held in Montreal.

DR. BULLER, of Montreal, in opening the discussion, considered the path-